

A New Species of *Evodinus* From Wyoming

(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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Three specimens of a distinct Lepturine Cerambycid from Beartooth Plateau, Park County, Wyoming, were received for identification from the University of Colorado Museum by Dr. U. N. Lanham. A fourth specimen, included in the following description, was made available by Dr. John A. Chemsak, University of California, Berkeley. It was collected in Wyoming in 1897, is faded, and in poor condition, but is unmistakably conspecific with the original three.

Evodinus lanhami, new species

Female.—Form moderate sized, robust; color piceous to black; antennae except scape, tibiae and tarsi reddish brown, elytra yellow with black markings. Head trapezoidal, widest across eyes, only slightly narrower than widest portion of pronotum; frons and tempora shining; pubescence moderately depressed, not obscuring surface; punctation densely, coarsely, contiguously to rugosely punctate. Antennae 11 segmented, robust, extending to basal third of elytra; scape black, remainder of segments reddish brown with apex of fourth through eleventh subopaque, distinctly minutely pubescent without apical cilia; third segment subequal to scape, longer than fourth. Remaining segments subequal.

Pronotum about as wide as long, robust, shining, strongly obtusely tuberculate laterally; coarsely, densely, contiguously punctate; apex narrower than base; a poorly defined narrow median line extends from apical sulcus to basal margin; pubescence moderate, suberect to erect, not obscuring surface. Prosternum moderately densely pubescent and rugulose; meso- and metasternum moderately pubescent, surface not obscured. Elytra less than twice as long as broad, sides to apical third slightly tapering to subparallel, then gradually rounded to suture; apices slightly dehiscent; densely, coarsely, confluent punctate with punctation becoming finer apically; pubescence golden, short, uniform, and semirecumbent; color yellow with black markings as follows: Basal margins triangularly expanded posteriorly to envelope scutellum, then extending to apex as a sutural vitta, and continuing over humeri obliquely posteriad as a maculation connecting or not with the suture; a small medial lateral spot; a larger post median black macula which may be expanded to reach suture and apices. Legs slender, femora black; tibiae and tarsi lighter; pubescence fine, uniform, not obscuring surface. Abdomen moderately pubescent, shallowly densely punctate; 5th sternite broadly rounded; 5th tergite subtruncate, narrowly notched. Length 13–14 mm; width 5.5 mm.

A KEY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *EVODINUS*

1. Pronotum dull, distinctly longer than wide; punctation fine; pubescence moderately dense. Elytra with humeri yellow, without a distinct black sutural vitta *monticola*

Pronotum shining, distinctly coarsely punctate, about as wide as long; pubescence moderate. Elytra with basal margin black extending over humeri. -----
lanhami

E. lanhami can be easily recognized from its other U. S. counterpart *E. monticola* by its more robust form, subparallel sided elytra, transverse pronotum, and elytral maculation. It is apparently taken at high altitudes.

Holotype female, BEARTOOTH PLATEAU, PARK COUNTY, WYOMING, 15-17 June, 1961.

Paratypes, three females—two with above data; one, Pammel, Rapid Creek, Wyoming, 7-97, R. Hopping Coll. The type is deposited in the Colorado University Museum. Paratypes are deposited in the California Insect Survey, Berkeley; the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; and the collection of the author.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to thank Dr. John A. Chemsak, University of California, Berkeley, for examining the material and comparing it with old world members of the genus, and Dr. U. N. Lanham, for whom the species is named, for making the original specimens available for study.

RECENT LITERATURE

A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND A KEYWORD-IN-CONTEXT INDEX OF THE CERATOPOGONIDAE (DIPTERA) FROM 1758 TO 1973. W. R. Atchley, W. W. Wirth and C. T. Gaskins. Texas Tech University Press, Lubbock, 1975. 300 pp. \$4.00 (paper).

The title accurately describes the contents of this computer produced literature guide, which will unquestionably be useful to researchers interested in this family of flies. The bibliography (number of entries not mentioned) occupies 161 pages. Single line keyword indexing comprises the remaining 130 pages. A short introduction provides instructions for use. An exact description of the data base used to construct this bibliographic aid is not provided.—*Editor*.